### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1885-10 s. m. Hon. Francis Johnson, a Senator from the county of Tippecanos, appeared in his sest, after being confined to his house by sickness for fourteen weeks.

CONVICT LABOR.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecance, offered a joint resolution [8, 8] proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Indiana by the insertion of Article 17, forbidding the hiring out of the labor of the convicts of the penitentiaries and inmates of the reformatory institutions of the State, and providing for the regulating the employment of said convicts and inmates, which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Labor and Labor Statistics.

Mr. WILLARD, stating that we have hardly a working quorum here, moved to suspend the order of business that he might introduce two bills which the Senator from Jasper (Mr. Hoover) left with a request that they be presented to the Senate.

Hoover he introduced the bill 8, 254 for the encouragement of life time convicts in the State Prisons, and providing that twenty five years shall constitute a life sentence in the State Prisons of Indiana. Also the bill [8, 255] to amend Section 4 of the act of March 8, 1883, concerning the behavior and time of convicts. They were read and referred to the Committee on Pris-

ATTORNEYS FRES IN NOTES.

Mr. Smith's, of Jay, bill [8, 41] to make void attorneys' fees in instruments of writ-

Mr. SMITH: The reason I introduced this bill is not because I have an antipathy to the payment of notes containing such an agreement, but because there is a growing stree of the attorney fee law to such an extent that warrants legislative interference. to prohibit the entering into such agreethe present provision is that persons will was not fairly considered in the committee. Judiciary Committee, but I would like to bill. The practice under the present statute for amendment at the proper time. is carried to such an extent that it is bringing the legal profession into disgrace. It is said that it would be unwise and injudicious it he would never loan a dollar; and if a man loans money, expecting to bring a suit to a safe man to do business, and there should not be a law which would enable him to collect attorney's fees. Another objection urged against to bill is that it would drive capital out of the State. Men who have money to load and foreign corporations who loan money in this State not a note executed in this State to a nonresident but what specifies in the note the amount of the attorney's fee. Another objection to this bill may be that it is not constitutional. If any Senator is laboring under an impression of that kind, I want to lawyer as there is in the State of Indiana. It seems to me it is within the power of the Legislature to say whether or not such a contract shall be illegal or void. Mr. ADKISON: What effect would the

ing five per cent, in their notes? Mr. SMITH: I don't think it would drive a single cent out of the State. I believe it would put every person upon an equal footing. There should be a law enacted that every person loaning money should stipulate the attorney fee to be paid.

Mr. SELLERS: I rise to a point of order.

bill have upon foreign corporations insert-

I see upon examination of this bill which the Senstor has introduced that it does not comply with one of the rules of the Senate -the one which requires all bills to refer to the section of the Revised Statutes sought to be smeuded. I move that it be recom-Mr. SMITH: I have not examined the

bill carefully, and it was drawn by a person who is not acquainted with the rules of the Senate. I will consent to the motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee. It was so ordered by consent.

SEVERAL SENATORS-"Regular order." Mr. WILLARD: I think we had better go on with the business we have been doing this morning, for the reason that there is no quorum present.

SCHOOL FUND INTEREST.

Mr. Huston's bill [8, 29] to authorize school moneys to be loaned at 6 or 7 per cent. when 8 per cent. can not be obtained, coming up on the second reading with an unfavorable majority and a favorable minority report from a committee.

Mr. HUSTON: The statute requires each county to pay in the State Treasury 8 per county under the distribution of that fund. There are counties where it is impossible to make loans of this kind at 8 per cent. interest, and the result is the money is lying idle, practically, yet the county is required to pay the 8 per cent, into the State Treasury every year. Union County, one of the smallest counties in the State, for years has been unable to loan the school fund moneys. The Tressurer has had these funds in his possession, and the Commissioners of the county are not allowed to use it. The fact is, a bank is being run in the lower part of this State having for its basis the unloaned school fund of that county. The county could loan this fund out at 6 or 7 per cent. This bill provides simply this, that where in any county, that it is impossible to make loans of the school moneys at 8 per cent., the County Auditor, after having gained the consent of the Board of County Commissioners, is an borized to make loans of this fund at any rate of interest not less than 6 per cent. It would enable Union County, instead of paying 8 per cent, on twenty or thirty thousand dollars, if she could loan this money at 2 per cent. to pay simply 2 per cent, back to the State Treasurer. This bill does not in any sense release the county from the payment of 8 per cent. interest into the State Treasury. It seems to me the counties who have endured the hardships spoken of under the present law are entitled to relief. Two years ago 95 per cent. of these school moneys was loaned out. Some Senators may say there is an urgent demand for money at 8 per cent. interest, but in a few counties that demand does not exist, and I think it no more than right that relief should be given them. This bill, I think, lis

the County Auditor, in collusion, might loan the school fund at 6 per cent. The law pro-vides that only \$1,000 can be loaned to one person, and suppose some Auditor should favor a friend with a loan of \$1,000 at 6 per cent, that is only \$20 a year, and I hardly think the average County Commissioner would resort to stealing just to make \$20 for a friend. I think this bill will be found to work satisfactorily, and I hope the minority report will be adopted.
Mr. McINTOSH: The committee had

doubts about the workings of this bill, and feared it would cause the taxpayers to make up a certain amount of interest that would ce lost under its provisions. As has been suggested, there is not a quorum in the Sen-ate probably, so I move the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Friday, at 11 o'clock, and made the special order for that hour. the committee was afraid the County Commissioners and parties who wish to borrow money would consider the matter and loan the school fund at a lower rate of interest when it might be leaned at the regular rate; and was not sure but the workings of it would upset some of the provisions of the school law, and with these doubts the majority of the committee reported against the

passage of the bill. Mr. WEIR: I regard this as an important measure, and I hope it will secure a very full and fair consideration. I am not one of those inclined to think the Auditors or any other officers are rascais, or that there is The motion was agreed to, and for Mr. | any general tendency to dishonesty on the part of County Commissioners. The county live in has been paving interest at the rate of 8 per cent, on \$25,000 for five years. I understand this bill simply permits the ing at the adjournment yesterday. loaning of the school moneys at 6 per cent. interest, and the county makes up the balance to 8 per cent., which is paid into the State Treasury. This is the first time I have heard of this bill, and know nothing of it except from the Senator's statement. I favor the motion to postpone. It was agreed to.

> TEACHERS INSTITUTES. Mr. Brown's bill [3, 120] to provide an additional county institute fund, coming up

on the second reading-Mr. OVERSTREET: The law now provides that a certain sum of money may be appropriated by the County Commissioners to pay the expenses of county institutes. and this bill is adding an additional sum to And if this Legislature did nothing else than to that. It don't limit the County Superintendent to what the Board of Commissioners ments it would do a wise and judicious allow, but the pending bill is to increase the thing. One continually growing abuse of amount the County Commissioners may pay toward the expenses of noiding a County make an agreement with the holder of the Teachers' Institute. I think the amount note in many cases to pay back a portion of raised from the teachers under this bill the attorney fee. It seems to me this bill | ought to be applied so as to diminish the amount paid by the County Commissioners; I do not wish to impuga the motives of the otherwise we would be duplicating what is to be paid for county institutes. I hope the have an opportunity to appear before it and | bill will not be ordered engrossed for the explain the reason why I introduced this | third reading, but that it will be left open

Mr. BROWN: This bill is intended to provide a fund for the holding of County Teachers' Institutes without cost to the people of to enset this bill into a law, for the reason | the county. There is one bill in the S-nate that the party who loans money should not | and two bills in the House providing that be put to the expense of collecting the note | there shall be an additional money tax out and paying attorneys' fees. Where a party of the county treasury. This bill provides loans money, if he expects to have to sue for | that each teacher shall pay fifty cents into a county institute fund. The object of the bill is to prove a fund to hold county instienforce the collection of it, he is not tutes. It will prevent a large number of scholars attending school from applying for an examination to obtain teacher's licenses and have their papers referred to the County Superintendent adding that much to the expenses of the county, \$4 a day for the time the Superintendent occupies in examining these papers. In our county it costs not less are more magnanimous than some of our | than \$100 for the examining of applications own citizens. I undertake to say there is from parties who apply for licenses but do not intend to teach. If they have to pay fifty cents for an examination they will not barden the County Superintendent so much as now with their application papers.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I believe there ought to be an examination of teachers' papers by say that this bill was drawn up by as good a | the County Superintendent. I understand the County Superintendents have laid out what shall constitute a day's work for the examina ion of teachers' papers, for which they shall receive \$4. In my judgment, if there is a fraud practiced in the State of Indiana at all, it is in the examination of teachers' manuscripts, for which the County Superintendent receives \$4 a day; and I am opposed to placing the burden of these teachers' institutes upon the teachers, for if there 'is a class of people in the State earning every cent they get, and do more work for the money than any other class, it is the com-mon school teacher. My judgment is that the law in reference to the County Superintendents examining teachers' manuscript should be regulated in some way, or changed so that when they examine these manuscripts they shall not receive so much money for it. I believe in many counties these examinations cost from \$150 to \$200 and \$250, on account of persons applying who do not intend to teach, and those who do intend to teach should not be burdened with this expense. So I hope the bill will not be ordered engrossed, but left open for amend-

On motion by Mr. DAVIS the bill was amended by appropriately inserting a proviso that no such applicant shall be required to pay more than fifty cents in anv

Mr. OVERSTREET: The present law still remains in force and there is nothing to prevent the County Superintendent from drawing all allewed under Section 4 521 of the Revision, and also get all the teachers may pay him. If this bill is passed to raise a fund off the teachers, this section, 4 521. ought to be repealed or the County Superintendent will get both funds.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Brown: I understand this fund to be raised by this bill is intended to assist in carrying on other institutes that occur in the county The law at present does not provide a sufficient fund for the purpose of carrying on county institutes, and this bill is for the purpose of creating a fund to supply the deficiency, and instead of taking an additional amount out of the County Treasury it provides that those applying for teacher's license shall pay this

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I don't see anything in the bill that contemplates an expenditure for township institutes. I apprehend it intends to furnish, as the title says, and additional fund for county insti-

Mr. BROWN: If there is any fund left over after paying the expenses of county in-stitutes, it shall be held for the purpose of holding township institutes. The bill is in-tended to prevent any further expense in the county for holding county institutes.

CITY FARM TAX. Mr. Rahm's bill [S. 174] to repeal section

3,261 R. S. 1881, coming up on the second Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, moved to amend by providing that such tracts where bounded on three sides by platted land shall be assessed the same as other city property, otherwise to pay school and road tax only. He said: My amendment is predicated upon the idea that these lands of more than five acres in extent which are situated within the corporate limits of cities and towns should only be taxed the same as lands within the civil township in which they are situated that lie side by side, except that lands within the corporation should be resurrounded with safeguards. No County | quired to pay tax for school purposes; the | States that are newer than Indiana, and | vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops"

if a higher rate could be obtained. It would they should pay for school purposes as lands be no argument against this bul to say that | in the city. My observation is that farms contiguous to cities are brought in the cor-poration limits principally for purposes of taxation, and often for the purpose of increasing the population to such an extent that they may be incorporated as cities. Repeal section 3,261 and these lands within corporate cities will pay exactly the same as

is now raid by city property.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings could not comprehend why such property should not bear its equal burden of taxation, not only for school purposes but for all other purposes. After arguing against the amendment awhile in order that the author of the bill may have a chance to be heard, he moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb 3, 1885-10 a. m. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. E H. Staley, a Representative from

the County of Clinton, as follows: Our Father who art in Heavon, permit us this morning to call Thee our Father, for we feel that in Thee we have a father and a friend Bless us. we pray Thee. As we have a sembled, prepare us for this day, and qualify us for its duties, and for all that is to come up before us. Give us grace as Thou seest we need. Enable us in all we do that we may do it to Thy name's honor and glory. Bless, we pray Thee, this Legislative Assembly and its officers. Bless the people of indiana and the people of the United States, and all in authority over us. Guide us, we pray Thee, with Thy counsel, and finally accept us for Christ's sake, Amen.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill [H. R. 327] making appropriations for the Sin'e government, which was pend-

Mr. FLEESE offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that the sum of \$3,000 shall be appropriated in order to erect tablets marking the positons occupied by the Seventh. Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty Seventh Indiana Regiments, and the Third Indiana Cavalry, in the battle of Gettysburg, the money to be expended under the direction of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Adjutant Gen-

eral and five members of the said regiments. Mr. McMULLAN moved to amend by striking from the bill the appropriation of \$400 to the S ate Horticaltural Association. He asked if any member on the floor can tell what benefit this association has been te the State Members of that Horticultural Board come up to Indianapolis to have a good time, and we this money to pay their | last two years in the experience of the Horhotel bills and to veling expenses.

this appropriation \$500 it ought to be male | industry have prospered, and \$2,000. There is no a sociation in the State | behalf of the grape culture in the southern to-day that is doing more for the horticaltural interest than this society. It is encouraging the cultivation of fruits, and that interest has been largely enhanced and advarced by this society. I can not see why this society, representing a leading industry -a growing industry of the State-should not be encouraged by the appropriation proposed, and this appropriation, comparatively speaking, is a very small one. I move an amendment to the amendment by inserting instead of \$400 '82,000."

Mr. GORDON: To avoid any question of order I move to reconsider the vote appropriating \$400 if the gentleman will withdraw the amendments.

Both amendments were with Irawn. Mr. MOODY: It certainly seems to me that when any membersays that any part of this \$400 has been used for traveling expenses and hotel bills that it is certainly unfounded. These questions ought to be treated fully. I believe this association is baneficial. This appropriation ought not to have been confined to that amount. I understand that the State of Illinois has appropriated \$1,000, and the State of Ohio \$1,500 annually for the same purpose, and the small pittance of \$400 has been appropriated in Indiana. This sum is appropriated for the purpose of enabling this society to examine and propsga te fruits of the best c'ass in the State. It is largely to the interest of the agricultural people of the State to know what class of wheat and what kind of fruits are hardy and most adapted to the climate of the State. Unless it be to increase the appropriation of \$400 I hope the motion to reconsider will be

Mr. McMULLEN: I think the gentleman from DeKalb (Mr. Moody) misunderstood me. I said I wished the committee to show me where one single dollar of that amount had gone. If he had shown where the money had gone, that it had been spent beneficially to the State of Indiana, it would be different. I say I want to know more

about it Mr. DEFM: The gentleman wants to know how this money has been appropriated. I would say that these gentlemen composing the Hortict Itural Society Board have not spent this money in traveling and paying hotel expenses. They have not met here in the city of Indianapolis alone, but on the other hand if you make an examinanation you will find that they have circulated throughout the Sate. I believe the ast time they met they met at Winchester. Now, as to how this money appropriate has been spent-it has been spent for the best interests of the State. They have placed this year upon the deek of each member a beautifully bound volume. This one iworth \$1, and if the members will ex amine that volume they will find it to be of incalculable value to all person engaged in raising fruit, whether it be ap ples or small fruit, for it shows what fruitare best suited to the State. There volume: are distributed to those who are engaged in horticultural pursuits. If the gentleman from Dearborn (Mr. McMullen) desires to plant an orchard he will find it a complete tressure. He will find what fruits are hardy and what fruits are adapted to the climate. It is of the greatest importance to the people of the State to be well informed in regard to this matter. I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail.

Mr. GORDON: I sm not in favor of this association because I do not think it is of any benefit to the State. Because there has been appropriations is no argument in favor of continuing them. I have not a very high regard for precedents unless they are in the right direction. If we are going to take precedents it will prevent reform. Precedent is a most dargerous thing if you can't plead any thing better than precedent. Let us plead a little common sense. We have a Wool growers' Association in the State, and we have an Agricultural Society, and a Horticultural Society, and a Bee-keepers' Society, and therefore the wool-growers and bee-keepers are entitled to consideration at the hands of this Legislature; not only that, but we have a tile makers' association in the State, and on the ground of precedent you must make an appropriation to the tile-makers' association, and where are we going to end with this thing? I know in speaking in this way I speak against some of my constituency some of my constituents hold different opinions from what I do on this subject. I do not think the State ought to make an appropriation to this association at all, because I think the State is not in any way benefited. You must treat all these associations alike. It is not fair to treat one association different from another.

Mr. ROBINSON: It is exceedingly refreshing for the gentlemen of the legal profession to withdraw from the close confinement of their office and go into the country to rusticate. Other States have given their support to horticultural societies-Auditor would loan this money at 6 per cent. | same as lands in the civil townships except | States that rank far above Indiana in the I in their name.

production of fruits. This appropriation is but a small amount I do not undertake to say that the gentlemen will see in return large sums of money flowing directly from the Horticultural Society into the State Treasury, but by the proper education in horticulture and cultivating the feeling in this direction among the people, and stirring them up on this subject, I believe the State will realize largely in excess of the small pittance given to this association. I believe we ought every year to give some encouragement to horticulture. I am opposed to reconsidering the vote.

Mr. CORY: I sm in favor of the propo-

sition to reconsider the vote by which \$400 were appropriated to the State Horticultural Society. Not that we may be able to strike out, but that we smend by making the appropriation \$800 ins ead of \$400. I am surprised to hear gentlemen argue that this appropriation is to no purpose. My friend from Putnam argues that if we appropriate to this association we will be called npon to appropriate for the tile-makers and kindred associations. My friend should remember that the tile-makers are very few in number and organized solely to make their business profitable to themselves. On the other hand the Horticultural Society is composed largely of men who give of their time and money to promote the interests of a science which properly developed must benefit every man, woman and child in the State. I heard long ago of the man who didn't care a continental whether the wheat crop was good-because he bought his bread at the baker's-but I have heard for the first time to-day, and in this discussion, that we should ignore the Horticultural Syciety, because we purchase our orchard and garden products from street peddlers. Sime of these men have spent their lives in this favorite field of study, and all that they know they give to us in their reports, that go into every corner of the State and yield a large return to the people. To properly publish their reports and pay the officer for preparing them and encourage scientific investigation on this line. I am willing to vote twice the amount named. Mr. COPELAND: I hope it will not delay

the purpose of the amendment, whatever it may be. I hope it will be increased rather than decreased. What I have to say in regard to this matter is in the interest of a growing industry, in the southern part of the State particularly. That is the grape culture. Throughout the entire southern part of the State there is a decided tendency to develop the culture of the grape. In the otel bills and to veling expenses. ticultural Society through this de-Mr. ENGLE: I think intsead of making partment, the interests of this part of the State, I say I hope the members will not lose sight of the importance that this society has sustained to this industry. and place it alongside this \$400. This is a very small and very insignificant sum com-pared with the great results which have already come to the entire people of the State. I hope this appropriation will be made-on behalf of the agricultural people of the State, I hope it will be made.

Mr. PATTEN: I think I can coincide with everything said by the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon.) Now you go into the orchards and you will find decay. The State Board of Horticulture have destroyed our orchards, they have destroyed our vineyards and small fruits in the State of Indiana. In other words, they have attempted to introduce fruits that could not stand the climate of the State of Indiana. If we have an institution like that of Pardue University, for the purpose of examining into these things and we have appropriated \$40 000 to it, why make this appropriation? I am opposed to it. Mr. HOBAN: I am in favor of reconsider-

ing this vote. The motion to reconsider was rejected upon a division -affirmative.25; negative, 34.

Mr. L. Trautman, Jr., druggist, Read's Landing, Minn., writes: "My mother has been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the great painreliever, of numbness and pain in her arms."

Rice Croquettes .- One half pound rice, one quart of milk, one teacupful of sugar and a very small piece of butter, the yelks of two eggs beaten light and a pinch of salt. Soak the rice for four hours in water, drain it and out it into a basin with the milk and salt. Set the basin in a steamer and cook until thoroughly done. Then stir in carefully the sugar, the yelks of the eggs and the butter. Flavor with the juice of a fresh lemon. A very little of the grated rind may be added, if desired, but too much will give a bitter taste to the rice. When cool enough to handle form into croquettes. Roll them in beaten eggs and bread-crumbs and fry in boiling lard. When brown take them out, put them in a strainer to dry off the lard, and sprinkle with fine sugar.

Give a little ground feed daily to calves, and teach coles to drink milk, if you have it, and give them a few quarts per day. Colts may be taught to drink milk, either sweet or sour. by mixing a littl cornmeal in it at first. If they are grained beavily while young they will always require heavy graining thereafter to keep them in good or-

> "Maryland, My Maryland." e c a "Pretty Wives,

Lovely daughters and noble men." "My farm lies in a rather low and mias matic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?" "Was a very pretty blonde!" Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

'Hollow-eyed!" "Withered and aged "

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery "Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES. Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland, May 26, 1883,

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA

THE TEST: Fixee a can top down on a hot stove until beated, the remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. FYS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER SEEN QUESTIONED

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has seed the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gema For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World. FOR SALE BY CROCERS.

BUSINESS CARDS

[The erms represented below are the most tannsh and reliable in the city, and are entirely worthy of the patronage of Sentinel readers, 1

CHARLES A. NICOLL,

ENGRAVER ON WOOS 48% East Market street, opposite Postoffice.

Indianapolis, Ind.

BTTBE.

WHICACO.

G. PARSONS, \$0% West Weshington Street, OVER NEWS office Indianapolic

HARNESS, SADDLES, STO., AD HERETH, 74 Fast Court street.

O. STEVENS

NEW WALL PAPER & SHADE HOUSE 44 East Ohio street, Indianapolis. Oil-Cloths, Ruggs and Mats. Special designs b Window Shades and Interior Decorations.

SAW8-W. B. BARRY, SAW MANUFACTURER, 162 and 134 South Pennsylvania street.

SMITE'S CHEMICAL DYE-WORKS, No. Martinsdale's Block, near Postoffice. Clean dye and repair gentlemen's clothing; aim ladies' dresses, shawle, sacques, and silk and woolen goods of every description, dyed and ra-finished; kid gloves neatly cleaned at 10 cents per pair. Will do more first-class work for less money than any house of the kind in the State. CHARLES A. SIMPSON, Manager

WELTSIT & ADAMS,

SEWER AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS Room 21 Thorpe Block, Indianapolis.

W. E. RAWLS,

DENTIST.

5 Claypool Block, opposite Bates House. Epecial attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. Prices reasonable.

THE JUSTICE'S GUIDE, By Thomas M. Clarke. A new and practical treatise for Justices of the Peace, stating their duties and showing them how to execute them with all the acts relating to the Justice and Constable. About 500 pages, bound in law style only \$3,00,

Clarke's Law of Real Property in Indiana and Conveyancers Manual, \$2.00.

Burns' Railroad Laws of Indiana and digest of Supreme Court Decisions, \$1.50.

Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1876. 2 vols. \$3.00 for iet.

Clarke's Manual for County Commissioners, Auditors, Township Trustees, Road Superintendents and Road Masters, with the

Manual for Constables - a Guide for that Officer, \$1,00. Second and Fourth Indiana Reports (new

editions), \$4.50 each. Gavin & Hord's Statutes, with Davis Sup-

plement, 3 vols., \$3.00 for set. Manual for Township Trustees and Road

Superintendents, with the laws in force governing these officers, 50 cents. Law of Taxation-Concerning the assessment and collection of taxes, 50c.

Law of Sheriff-a Complete Manual for Sher-

Circulars for either the above books fur-

SENTINEL COMPANY,

nished on application. Address

71 & 74 W. Market St.



# INDIANAPOLIS

DO ALL KINDS OF

AND MANUFACTURE

BLANK BOOKS

THAT O'N NOT BE EXCELLED.

Show Work Department

We are well prepared for printing

Posters, Programmes, STREAMERS AND DODGERS.

A SPECIALTY.

71 & 73 West Market Street,

THE INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FOR THE YEAR

The Recognized Leading Democratic Newspaper of the State.

8 Pages---56 Columns

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Weekly in the West at only

## ONE DOLLAR.

As heretofore, an uncompromising enemy of Monopolies in whatever form appearing, and especially to the spirit of subsidy, as embodied in the

PRESENT THIEVING TARIFF.

TO INDIANA DEMOCRATS: Since issning our last annual prospectus you have achieved a glorious victory in your State and aided materially in transferring the National Government once more into Democratic hands. Your triumph has been as complete as your faithfulness through twentyfour years was beroic.

In the late campaign, as in former ones, the SENTINEL'S arm has been bared in the fight. We stood shoulder to shoulder, as brothers, in the conflict; we now ask your hand for the coming year in our celebration of the victory. Our columns that were vigorous with fight when the fight was on will now, since the contest is over, be devoted to the arts of peace. With its enlarged patronage the SENTINEL will be better enabled than ever to give an

## Unsurpassed News and Family Paper.

The proceedings of Congress and of our Democratic Legislature and the doings of our Demo-cratic National and State administrations will be duly chronicled, as well as the current events of Its Commercial Reviews and Market Reports

will be reliable and complete.

Its Agricultural and Home Departments are in the best of hands. Pithy editorials, select literary brevities and entertaining miscellany are assured features. It shall be fully the equal in general informa-tion of any paper in the land, while in its reports on Indiana affairs it will have no equal. It is

## Your Own State Paper,

foreign paper will or can do. Will you not bear this in mind when you come to take subscriptions and; make up clubs?

A copy of the Sentinel Supplement, giving full proceedings in Blaine libel suit, furnished each new or renewing subscriber when desired. Now is the time for every Dem-

ocrat in the State to subscribe for the Sentinel.

TERMS: WEEKLY.

Single Copy without Premium ...... 1.00 Clubs of 11 for ..... 10.00 Clubs of 23 ..... Clube of 30.....

DAILY.

One Copy, One Year ..... .810,00 One Copy, Six Months ..... One Copy, Three Months ..... 2.00 One Copy, One Month .....

SUNDAY SENTINEL, BY MAIL, 82. Agents making up Clubs send for any information desired.

Address

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.